

THE Caledonian Mercury

No. 9536.

EDINBURGH,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12. 1782.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Classes for the different Branches of Education will be opened the ensuing session as follows, under the inspection of the Rev. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, D.D. Principal.

I.—LITERATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

Days of opening the Classes.	Hours.	Professors.
First Humanity Class, Thursday, Oct. 10.	8 morning, and 12 noon.	Mr HILL.
Second Humanity Class, Tuesday, Nov. 12.	11 forenoon.	
First Greek Class, Wednesday, October 16.	10 forenoon, and 1 afternoon.	Mr DALZEL.
Second Greek Class, Tuesday, November 12.	8 morning, and 2 afternoon.	
First Mathematical Class, Monday, Nov. 4.	9 morning.	
Second Mathematical Class, Tuesday, Nov. 12.	12 noon.	Mr STEWART.
Third Mathematical Class, Monday, Nov. 18.	8 morning.	
First Philosophy or Logic Class, Tuesday, Nov. 12.	1 afternoon.	Mr BRUCE.
Second Philosophy or Logic Class, Monday, Nov. 18.	9 forenoon.	
Moral Philosophy, Tuesday, November 12.	10 forenoon.	Dr FERGUSON.
Natural Philosophy, Wednesday, Oct. 30.	11 forenoon.	Mr ROBISON.
Natural History, Tuesday, November 12.		Dr WALKER.
Rhetoric & Belles Lettres, Thursday, Nov. 14.	12 noon.	Dr BLAIR.

II.—THEOLOGY.

Divinity Hall, Tuesday, November 19.	11 forenoon.	Dr HAMILTON & Dr HUNTER.
Church History, Saturday, November 23.	ditto.	Mr CUMING.
The Hebrew and Oriental Language, Tuesday, Nov. 12.	9 morning, and 12 noon.	Dr James ROBERTSON.

III.—LAW.

The Law Classes will be opened on Wednesday the 18th November.		
Institutes and Pandects, Scots Law.		Mr DICK.
Public Law.		Mr WALLACE.
Universal History.	1 o'clock noon.	Mr MACDONALD.

IV.—MEDICINE.

Anatomy and Surgery.	1 afternoon.	Dr MONRO.
Practice of Medicine.	9 morning.	Dr CULLEN.
Chemistry & Chemical Pharmacy.	10 forenoon.	Dr BLACK.
Dietetics, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.	11 forenoon.	Dr HOME.
Institutes of Medicine.	8 morning.	Dr GREGORY.
Midwifery.	4 afternoon.	Dr YOUNG and Mr HAMILTON.

CLINICAL LECTURES.

On the Cases of the Patients in the Royal Infirmary, By Dr HOME and Dr GREGORY, On Tuesday and Friday, at five o'clock in the evening. The First Lecture by Dr HOME, on Tuesday the 12th of November. Dr HOME Will begin a COURSE of BOTANY on the 1st of May.

MR JOHN MILLAR, Professor of Law in the University of GLASGOW, will begin his Prolations on Justinian's Institutes and Pandects, on Monday the 4th day of November next; and his Lectures on Public Law on the Wednesday thereafter.

BRITISH STATE LOTTERY 1782.

Begin drawing the 18th November—Not near two banks to a prize. THE TICKETS and SHARES of TICKETS, from a HALF to a SIXTEENTH, stamped and secured pursuant to act of Parliament, Are sold and registered by

WHITE AND MITCHELL,

At the Toy-shop and State-Lottery Office, Opposite to the Town Church, Edinburgh. On account of MESS. RICHARDSON and GOODLUCK, LONDON. At their offices, in last and former lotteries, the following capital prizes were sold and shared, viz. three of 20,000 l. four of 10,000 l. ten of 5000 l. sixteen of 2000 l. thirty-four of 1000 l. and forty-one of 500 l. Schemes at large to be had gratis at the office. Letters, post paid, duly answered.

THAT on Thursday the 10th of October

current, there came to Stirling a YOUNG MAN, who called himself WILLIAM COLQUHOUN, and said, that he was a youth of landed property near Greenock, but a minor; and that a gentleman in the west country, who he named, was one of his tutors; and that when at home he lived with the said gentleman. He bought a new silver watch from George Hutchison watch-maker in Stirling, the maker's name Rob. Jones, London, No. 6972; a bar movement, with a sham repeating pendant, with a common steel chain and key; but the young man made his elopement without paying the watch or tavern bill. He was dressed in a drab doublet big coat, a blue under coat and vest, with yellow metal buttons, black breeches, and boots. He rides on a small brown horse or mare, inclining to a switch tail. It is intreated, that all watch-makers, jewellers, or others, who may see the said watch, may stop the same, and inform the Publisher, or the said Geo. Hutchison watch-maker in Stirling.

N. B. It has been since found, that he goes by different names, particularly that of WILLIAM GARDNER.

From the London Papers, Oct. 7.

Constantinople, Aug. 26. The desolation occasioned by the late terrible fire, which consumed more than half of this city, is now aggravated by the scarcity which has ensued; upwards of 500 mills were burnt, with the horses which worked them, and the grain they contained. In order to relieve the multitude of unfortunate persons who are in want of shelter and subsistence, some tents have been raised, and ovens built. It is computed that above 200,000 persons are reduced to the most shocking misery. The greatest ferment arose against the Government, and if the Grand Seigneur had not timely distributed considerable sums among the Janissaries, matters would have been carried to the last extremity. We are beginning to put things in order again, especially in the suburbs of Galata; but it will be a very long time before the damages can be repaired.

The dismissal of the principal Ministers hath not appeased the discontent of the people, and every thing announces a general sedition. If to these domestic embarrassments be added the troubles of the Crimea, and the dispositions of Russia, it will be allowed that the Ottoman Ministry must be in great perplexity. Peterburgh, Sept. 6. By dispatches lately received, and

others sent off from this Court to those of London and Versailles, it is very probable that all these expeditions are relative to the work of a general mediation of the two Imperial Courts, the more so, as the negotiations which had begun at the Court of France do not appear to be attended with such success as the powers interested therein desire.

Vienna, Sept. 14. The fortifications in the greatest part of the towns in Hungary are destroying. All the artillery and ammunition of those places are sent to the arsenal of Buda, and that city will be made one of the most formidable fortresses in Europe.

Hague, Oct. 1. We have just received the following private letter from Paris, the contents of which are sufficient to excite the tears of every humane person.

"SIR, Paris, Sept. 25. I here send you the melancholy relation of the disasters which happened at the siege of Gibraltar.

"On the 9th, the land batteries began to play on the place, the fire was well supported and directed, and every day made some progress; there was no doubt therefore entertained, that when the floating batteries began their fire, Gibraltar must soon capitulate.

"On the 13th, the eleven floating batteries took their stations for attacking the place on the side next the sea. The arrangements having been made without any obstacle, at nine in the morning the firing began from the floating batteries, which mounted altogether 103 brass cannon, and had besides above 150 other cannon, which served for ballast, and for change in case of accidents; these cannon were all 24 pounders.

"The whole firing at once, both from the land and sea, presented the most dreadful scene that can be imagined; success appeared certain on our side; but at eleven o'clock the English began firing red-hot balls. One hundred and ten cannon pouring forth an incessant shower of fiery balls, soon threw the batteries into the utmost disorder; some of the balls entered the port-holes, and the fire spread every where. While the day lasted they were able to extinguish the flames, but at six o'clock in the evening three of the floating batteries blew up; the rest cut their cables, with an intention of retreating, but without effect, their tackle, masts, and sails being all burnt, it was therefore impossible for them to draw back a single step, and the burning hail did not cease. Boats were immediately put out to save the crews.

"The Prince of Nassau, who had performed prodigies of valour, and who had lost the greatest part of his men, threw himself into one of these boats, with several officers, and 152 men belonging to his battery, got into another; at the very instant when this second boat was getting away, a ball fell into the middle of the boat, which immediately sunk, and every person that was in it perished. The next day, at four in the morning, four more of the floating batteries blew up, and at eight o'clock the eleventh battery caught fire, and blew up in a minute after. The loss of men in this action is computed to be 1500 or 2000. General Elliot saved about 300 men, and sent them back the same day.

"This terrible shock has not, however, in the least discouraged the besiegers; they are now disposing matters for taking the place by assault, and the soldiers are not at all dismayed. The fire continues with unremitting fury on the land side.

"The combined fleet is in the bay of Algeiras; it will therefore be very difficult to throw any succours into the place. The English fleet comes nearer every day, and will probably arrive before the end of the month, and then we may expect to see a second slaughter."

Paris, September 24.

Journal of the Combined Army of France and Spain under the English Forts of Gibraltar, from the 1st of September to the 8th.

THE place fired 50 balls, and several bombs, without doing any mischief.

A number of cannon, and a large quantity of ammunition, were conveyed to the Spanish batteries.

From the 2d to the 3d we had but 70 workmen belonging to the artillery.

A soldier in the royal corps was slightly wounded in the shoulder by the wind of a ball.

Six pieces of cannon were transported to our battery.

From the 3d to the 4th we had but 60 workmen and labourers together.

The two mortars and their appendages, and those of the six pieces of cannon, were conveyed in the night to our battery.

The place fired but very little, and there was no one wounded.

A Spanish soldier had a contusion in his shoulder.

The two ships Le Suffisant and Le Dictateur, which were lately built at Toulon, from whence they sailed on the 29th of August, were yesterday in the Straits; they were intended to join the combined fleets, but the Duc de Crillon having on the 2d instant received orders by a courier from Madrid to detain them there, the Duc transmitted this order to them, and these ships anchored at Algeiras the same evening.

From the 4th to the 5th we had 250 workmen this night to complete both the communication and the battery; to repair some damages occasioned by the enemy's fire, and to mount the six pieces of cannon, so that the battery would want nothing but ammunition. There were none wounded this day.

The enemy has fired very little lately, being to work hard at reinforcing, sheltering, and victualling their batteries on the land side.

The Spaniards lost two men.

The besieged struck the camp which they had near their hospital, in order to put the men into their casemates, they also discovered the body of their caserne, from whence we conclude that they are in want of wood for blinds.

The Duc de Crillon, yesterday morning, reconnoitred round the island, and though he came within half cannon shot, not a single gun was fired.

The Comte d'Artois, accompanied by the Comte de Dammartin, and some French and Spanish Generals, went to see the

two new French men of war, and found them very complete and well armed; he crossed, in his way to the ships, the floating batteries, which were failing to Punta Maillor, where they were to anchor. The Prince had the pleasure of seeing that they moved very well; they could not however all get to anchor yesterday evening.

From the 5th to the 6th the transport of the ammunition continued; and they completed the traverse between the canon.

None were wounded on our side, notwithstanding the lavish fire of the enemy during yesterday evening, which, however, slackened in the night.

The enemy was at work, and played several mines.

From the 6th to the 7th we had 25 miners in the battery of communication; none wounded.

Don Moreno was employed in founding at the distance of 202 toises from the place, for the purpose of placing the floating batteries.

The 8th floating battery joined the others at Punta Maillorca; the other two will be finished to-morrow.

From the 7th to the 8th we mounted the trenches; yesterday evening the guard was supplied by the regiment of Bouillon, commanded by the Count de Crillon, the Barons Wimpffen and de Nirenham, and Mess. Parrier and Ihler. The enemy fired very little during the night, but this morning at six o'clock they threw a great number of fire-pots, and carried the flames as far as the Old Parallel; they supported this fire with bombs and red-hot balls.

We have had already 3 killed and 10 wounded.

At the departure of the courier the fire continued with the same spirit.

We entirely supplied the trenches yesterday evening.

To the above particulars we shall add the following, taken from some private letters:

In the morning of the 8th of September, the floating batteries to the right had each four additional cannon and eight mortars, which made the number of pieces of ordnance, on the new parallel, amount to 34. The Duc de Crillon no sooner asked what men were inclined to perform the service of the floating batteries, than in the course of the day he had more than the number he wanted. The batteries had some of them 700, others 800 men; they were stocked with provisions and ammunition for five days, at the rate of 80 rounds each gun. They have assembled, at Cadiz and other places, all the seamen capable of serving, and have sent them on board the fleet to replace the sick, which they landed. As it has been observed that the enemy have in some measure changed their plan of defence, they must have had some information from the German soldiers who deserted a fortnight ago from the regiment of Bouillon.

The Count d'Artois has endeared himself very much to the army. It is impossible to see a Prince visit a simple under-Lieutenant in the Spanish artillery who was wounded; and to stay with him half an hour, consoling him under his sufferings, without esteeming and admiring so much condescension and humanity.

LONDON.

A letter from Madrid says, that intelligence of the repulse of the troops before Gibraltar has thrown the public into a state of despondency, more easily to be imagined than described; and that universal credit was given to a report, that, since the arrival of the above news, dispatches had been sent to the camp at St Roche, with orders for immediately raising the siege.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 28.

"We have every reason in the world to think, that notwithstanding the discomfiture of the gun-boats and floating batteries, the Spaniards have not an idea of abandoning the siege of Gibraltar, and that they will oppose, with their whole naval force, the relief of that garrison. Comte d'Aranda declared yesterday, at the Hotel de Richelieu, where he dined, that if there is no action between Admiral de Cordova and Lord Howe, it would be the fault of the latter, as the former has undoubtedly received orders to hazard every thing in order to prevent the relief of Gibraltar. It is generally reported and credited here, that the combined fleets are drawn up and moored in the bay of Algeiras, where they intend to wait the arrival of the enemy. It is also understood that this plan has been adopted on the suggestion of Comte d'Estaing; the great objection that was at first made to it was, that, in so narrow a space, so very large a fleet could not manœuvre so as to avail itself of its superiority in numbers; but, on the other hand, the Comte observed, that the combined fleets, moored across the bay, would present such a front as it would be next to impossible for the English to force; and moreover, that, in the present condition of their ships, the allies would find it a very difficult matter to manœuvre even in the open sea, as their men of war must necessarily be very foul after a four month's cruise: So that, in fact, to fight moored across the bay, was as much the consequence of necessity as of choice."

Extract of a letter from Versailles, Sept. 30.

"The Comptroller General des Finances of France, has reason to lament that the King gave leave to his brother, Comte d'Artois, to serve at the siege of Gibraltar, as his Royal Highness draws without the least mercy on the Treasury. He seems not to know the value of money: His table alone occasions a prodigious expence; he has sixty covers every day, to which he invites the Generals, Brigadiers, Colonels, and the officers of his own guards; the Captains are also invited in turn, and dine at a second table with his guards, who are all gentlemen, and with the Lords and Gentlemen of his household. When his Royal Highness went to view the floating batteries, previous to the late unsuccessful attack, he ordered one thousand pistoles to be distributed among their crews; one thousand more among the company of the frigate which carries the flag of the naval commander in chief, Don Bonaventura Moreno; and 50 to his boat's crew. Upon the whole, the Minister of France complains, that this trip has already cost very little short of 1,500,000 livres; so that it will be in vain, he remonstrates, to retrench the expences of his Majesty's household, if the Princes of his blood are permitted to swallow up all the savings."

THE King has been pleased to appoint George Rogers, Esq; to be one of the Commissioners in quality of a Principal Officer of his Majesty's Navy, in the room of Timothy Brett, Esq;

The King has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing his Majesty's grants of the dignity of a Baronet of that kingdom to the following Gentlemen, and the respective heirs-male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz.

Sir Boyle Roche, of Fermoy in the county of Corke, Knt.; Richard Mulgrave, of Turin in the county of Waterford, Esq; with remainder to Christopher Mulgrave, Esq; his father, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten;

Nicholas Nugent, of Dylert in the county of Westmeath, Esq; late of his Majesty's first regiment of foot-guards; and Francis Hutchinson, of the county of Wicklow, Esq; with remainders to James Hutchinson, Esq; his brother, and Samuel Sygge, Esq; his nephew, and the respective heirs-male of their bodies lawfully begotten.

Erratum. In the Gazette of Saturday, September 7, column 1, line 14, for John Earl of Clanricarde, read Henry.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Oct. 8.

Elmore, 24. On the 21st in the evening, the Suffolk, Currie, of 1,300, with sail, from La Croyde to Wyburg, got on the Lapland, where part of the cargo was thrown overboard, and a part delivered into small sloops, she is not yet got off, but as the weather proves favourable, it is hoped she will free herself without much damage to the ship.

The Castlereagh, Estlin, from Liverpool to Quebec, on the 21st ult. in bad weather, threw her guns overboard, and received other damage, and is since put into Youghall.

Yarmouth, 3. Yesterday we had a hard gale of wind from S. to S. W. in which the brig Lovely Mary, from Leith to London, struck on Stanford, lost her rudder, and was with difficulty got into our haven. The Hoffnung, Wallace, from Stockholm for London, with iron and deals, is stranded on Yarmouth bar, ship entirely wrecked, and it is feared great part of her cargo will be lost.

The Sarah Gellborn, Orr, from Jamaica to Liverpool; and the Burton, Payne, from ditto to London, both foundered in the gale off the banks of Newfoundland.

Liverpool, Oct. 5. The following are the names of the ships which sailed with the fleet from Jamaica bound to this port, not yet arrived, viz. the John, Henderson; Juliana, Smith; Mentor, Whitehead; Ellen, Broadwater; Assistance, Stevenson; Nancy, Davis; and a Whitehaven ship, name unknown. The Benion, Oats, sailed along with the Ellen after the fleet, but did not join them.

The Dumfries, Currie, from Jamaica to London, is lost, and only one man saved.

Waterford, 26th Sept. Arrived the Jenny, Capt. Jacks, from London and Portsmouth for Gibraltar. She parted Lord Howe's fleet in a gale of wind the 23d inst. in lat. 48—27. longit. 11—50. The Captain says, two East India ships parted the day before, and two ships made signals of distress before he left them. The Mary, Wolf, from London for Tortola, parted the 23d, is also arrived here. Both these vessels are leaky, and had very bad weather, furiously winds, and are afraid most of the fleet are separated, and will be under the disagreeable necessity of returning into port.

The Salt River, Kennedy, from Jamaica, went on shore on Sunday morning near Sandown Castle in the Downs, and bulged; it is hoped the greatest part of her cargo will be saved.

The Merlin, Witheridge, from St Kitt's to Bristol, is taken and sent for France.

The Boa Esperanza, Capt. Machado, from Bilbao to Rouen, is put into Plymouth by stress of weather, with the loss of a cable, anchor, and hawser.

Liverpool, Oct. 3. The Betty, Capt. Fairclough, arrived last night at Hoylake from Jamaica, and gives the following account of the fleet: I parted with the fleet the 17th of September, in lat. 43. N. and long. 44. W. in the most violent storm of wind I ever knew. I was lying to in a gale of wind from E. S. E. about two miles from the Commodore on the 16th in the evening, when, on the morning of the 17th, the wind came out in an instant to N. W. split our sails; we were lying to under all to ribbons, and put the ship upon her beam-ends for two hours, which was the time the storm lasted, our decks full of water, both pumps going, and still the water gained upon us after the storm ceased. I got her before the wind, in order to free her, which I could not do before, without cutting away the masts, which I durst not attempt. I am afraid we have lost 30 or 40 hhds of sugar washed out. Had the storm continued an hour longer, I really believe the ship would have foundered. I only saw five sail in the morning, two of which I only knew, which were the Mary Ann, and Worcester of London, the former with only her fore-mast standing, the other with her mizen-mast gone; I am much afraid there will be a shocking account of many of the fleet.

From the London Papers, Oct. 8. L O N D O N.

Yesterday advice was said to be received from the East-Indies, of an engagement having taken place between the fleets under Sir Edward Hughes, and Mons. Suffrein. The action is said to have continued for two days successively, with the intermission of but a few hours only, and to have ended much to the honour of Sir Edward Hughes, and the interest of the East India Company.

We have not been able to learn the particulars of this engagement, only that the Hero, commanded by Mons. Suffrein, and the Sultan, Capt. Watt, were engaged for upwards of three hours, which terminated in the capture of the Hero, in which the French commander was taken prisoner. We are sorry to be informed, that Captain Watt was unfortunately killed in the action.

The above account we understand to have arrived by the Seahorse, Captain Montague, who is nearly related to Lord Sandwich.

The following advices were received by an eminent merchant in the city:

Amsterdam, Sept. 28.

"We have a variety of intelligence here now in circulation; among the rest, our Paris letter informs us of a second action in the East Indies the beginning of June last, in which De Suffrein is said to have lost two of his best ships: notwithstanding the positiveness of this account we have our doubts. We are more certainly informed of the arrival of the Schont, and five other ships, from Batavia, at the Cape: the Danish ambassador is not gone: the accounts from Gibraltar contain a bloody scene. The Spaniards have lost eleven out of fifteen gun-boats, which were moored opposite the garrison, and supported by three line of battle ships; one of which, though at a great distance, had her fore-top-mast carried away by the fire from the besieged: an action between the two fleets, which must soon meet, will determine the present campaign."

No fears need now be entertained for the safety of New-York, as certain advices are received in town, that the greatest of the fleet which left the West Indies, under the command of Mons. Vaudreuil, were under the necessity of putting into Boston to repair, where it is thought his whole fleet will winter.

It is observed by a correspondent, that if the combined fleets have been at sea, as has been reported, to encounter those fe-

vere gales of wind which have impeded Lord Howe and sent back one of his convoy, they must have suffered severely; as it is well known, that the Spanish ships were in a most wretched condition, and little able to bear what the fleet of Lord Howe, in the best condition possible, could scarcely resist.

The same correspondent observes, that the Parisian accounts of the losses sustained by the Spaniards are given with an exact and minute detail, but the fate of their own fleet when suffering from the engagement of the 12th of April was given with much less precision.

A correspondent hopes that the great number of letters from the continent which came by the last packet, confirming the accounts we formerly received of the destruction of the Spanish floating-batteries and gun-boats, on the 13th of last month, at Gibraltar, will remove the doubts of the most incredulous, and gives us hopes that the excellent General, with his brave garrison, will be able to resist the enemy till he is succoured by Lord Howe.

The Prince of Nassau, who commanded the gun-boats in the attack of Gibraltar on the 13th of last month, is the same officer that commanded the body of troops that invested Jersey last year.

The late disaster before Gibraltar must be doubly painful to the Spaniards, from the loss of men, and of the large vessels known by the name of the floating batteries, which, after having been fitted out at an immense expence, were totally destroyed, not one of the eleven having escaped.

The fire from the English batteries was so well directed on this occasion, that a great number of our red-hot balls entered the port-holes of the floating batteries, and thus set them on fire.

The batteries were mounted in large ships cut down to a particular size, and defended in such a manner, that there was no other way of setting them on fire, but by directing the shot right into the port-holes: on the top they were defended by a covering made of cordage and wet hides, which was so elastic, that the shells fell upon them like so many tennis-balls. The vessels themselves were of so very large a size, that each battery carried from 500 to 700 men; so that the loss in killed and wounded on the side of the enemy must have been great indeed, considering that the eleven unwieldy batteries were every one sunk or blown into the air.

The enemy intended not only to have battered our works on the Old Mole, but actually to have made a landing, if the floating batteries had been so successful as to have silenced our fire: for this reason it was that so many men were put on board; and all the soldiers who were on board were volunteers. The day before the attack was made, the Duke de Crillon caused his army to be informed, that it would be necessary to embark a certain number of troops in the floating batteries; but that as he had so high an opinion of the gallantry of all the troops he had the honour to command, he wished they would save him from the mortification of making a discrimination among them, by bestowing an honour on one part, which was well deserved by the whole: upon this, one half at least of the army volunteered, and sent their officers to the Duke, with offers of their voluntary services: the General received the deputation from each regiment in its turn; and having completed the necessary number, he returned his thanks to those whose offers he was obliged to decline.

The wretched forcats, or convicts who had been condemned to the galleys, and were brought to the camp before Gibraltar, with a promise of liberty and pecuniary rewards to those who should survive the service upon which they were to be employed, have been cut to pieces. Two hundred of these unhappy creatures were sent out to drop the anchors of the floating batteries, on the 13th ult, within musket-shot of the Old Mole; so that they were as greatly exposed to the fire of the garrison, as it was possible for man to be: the consequence was, that a dreadful havoc was made among them; and few indeed of them will ever prefer their claim to the promised reward.

By an authentic letter received by a capital house in the city, of a very recent date, the combined fleet, consisting of 30 sail, were lying at Algiers in order to oppose Lord Howe.

The persons who compose the suite of Comte d'Artois, have orders to get themselves in readiness by the 24th or 26th at farthest, to set out for Cadiz, where they are preparing several magnificent entertainments for the Prince. It is imagined, therefore, that if Gibraltar should not be taken by that time, they will give up all farther thoughts of attacking it, and raise the siege.

The Spaniards are not yet cured of their mad designs upon Gibraltar; their late disgrace seems only to stimulate them to pursue their object, in the face almost of an impossibility to succeed; and growing desperate from their losses, they now talk of taking the place by storm.

The last operations at Gibraltar will display in the page of history one of the bloodiest naval scenes ever exhibited, that of La Hogue hardly excepted.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the engineers who directed our batteries on the late trying action at Gibraltar. Never were guns better served or better directed; and never was more effectual service performed. The officers who had the management of them ought to have their names published to the world, that their country might learn to whom she is to pay the tribute of gratitude.

It is not to be wondered at that General Elliot has hitherto sent home no advices respecting the late attack upon Gibraltar, that garrison being now so completely blockaded both by sea and land, as to render it impossible for any vessel to pass by the besiegers.

By an express received yesterday evening from Plymouth we learn, that the following ships, part of the Jamaica fleet, are arrived there; viz. Prince George, Blackford; Otley, Banks; Diana, Tancil; Nathaniel Bayly, Morse; Trelawney, Moore; British Hero, Hill; Ashley, Attle; Peter, Hawes; Beckford, Ayton; Jamaica, Barry; London, Spence; Friendship, —; and three others, names unknown. They parted with the Augustus Caesar, Fowler; the Belle, Forster, and the Old Harbour, Brown, for London, on the 22d of September; and on the same day they parted with the Jamaica, Scott, and Milford, Shaw, for Bristol; and on the 26th they parted with the Juliana, Smith, for Glasgow. They spoke with the Catherine, Steel, after the gale. By the above vessels we are sorry to learn, that the Dumfries, Capt. Cadje, belonging to the same fleet, bound to London, foundered in the gale off the banks of Newfoundland, and very few of the crew were saved.

Upwards of forty sail of the Jamaica fleet are yet unaccounted for; but, as none of the convoy are yet arrived, excepting the Canada man-of-war, there is great reason to hope that ma-

ny of them collected after the gale, and are now under the protection of the men of war.

We are sorry to inform the public, that five of the homeward-bound Jamaica fleet were yesterday said to have been lost, one of them with fifty passengers on board, and that several others had fallen into the hands of the enemy. *Eng. Chron.*

Orders are sent from the Board of Admiralty to the commanding officers at Plymouth, Portsmouth, &c. to give every assistance to the Jamaica fleet; and if they press any of the hands to supply their place with a sufficient number of men from the King's ships to bring them to moorings.

We are informed, that Sir James Wallace, lately arrived from Jamaica, is to have a principal command in the fleet now fitting out for the North Seas.

This morning some dispatches were received from Antigua, which were brought over in an armed transport, arrived at the Clyde. She sailed the 4th of August, when every thing remained quiet.

The Cerberus, of 32 guns, Sir J. Wheate, and the Alcmene, of 32 guns, Capt. Douglas, are now under orders for New-York. These ships are said to be charged with important dispatches.

Yesterday Capt. O'Hara, of the Janus frigate, arrived at the Admiralty, with dispatches from Admiral Pigot, in the West Indies.

Letters from New-York mention, that about twenty sail of ships from Newfoundland and the West Indies were safe arrived there, with four prizes, loaded with tobacco.

The important question of American Independence will be the first business before Parliament. The public will then learn the whole mystery of the late offer from our Commanders at New-York to the Congress.

The following hand-bill has been printed and stuck up in several parts of Philadelphia:

An Alarm to the People of America.

S I R,

"I AM defined by the French Commander in Chief, whose opinion perfectly coincides with my own, in regard to the propriety of refusing all proposals that may come from the Mother Country, to signify to you our wishes and requests that you will oppose with all your influence, and great abilities in Congress, the last offers sent by Sir Guy Carleton. You will please, Sir, to signify these our expectations to our good friends P —, R —, and N —, whose authority and zeal cannot fail to support you in every measure you wish to carry in that Assembly. I remain, Sir,

With perfect esteem, &c.
GEO. WASHINGTON."

To T — A — Esq.
of — New Hampshire.

Let the good citizens of Philadelphia read this, and then say, "Is this the language of a servant of the state, or the insubordinate direction of a Dictator?"

It is reported, that at the meeting of Parliament, a plan will be considered for holding a Congress to treat of a peace between all the belligerent powers.

It is certain there will be three senatorial parties in the approaching session—the Foxites, the Shelburnites, and the Northites; whichever the Bedfordites join will carry the day.

It is reported, that the Hon. Mr North is to be appointed Pay-Master to his Majesty's forces, in the room of the Hon. Colonel Barre, who is obliged to resign from his having been so unfortunate as to lose his light.

On Thursday Sir Edward Newenham, the Irish patriot, breakfasted with Henry Laurens, Esq; and immediately after set off for Paris. If reports are to be credited, that gentleman is to have a part in the negotiation for peace.

A private letter from the Hague has the following article: "Since we had intelligence of the check which the Spaniards have received at Gibraltar, the people seem of a more pacific temper, as they find that England is yet too powerful to be subdued; and that French politics will be of no service to them; and therefore it is hoped that peace will be seriously thought of."

They write from Amsterdam, that the captain of a Dutch ship arrived from St Eustatia mentions, that on his passage he was stopped by a squadron of seven sail of Spanish men of war, bound for the Havannah; and that the Commander in Chief came on board his ship, examined his papers, and was very particular in enquiring what English men of war were at Jamaica.

A private letter from Amsterdam says, that the high winds have been as hurtful to the shipping as the war has been; that they had a fleet of men of war in their several ports ready to have failed to intercept the homeward-bound Jamaica fleet, but the wind had blown so hard and strong that they could not put to sea.

Advice is received by the packet-boat that brought the Dutch mail to Harwich, that the winds had been more violent on the coast of Holland than hardly ever was known before; and that it was feared that some of the dykes would have been much damaged, the sea run so strong against them.

A letter from Antwerp, by the Dutch mail, says, that a French frigate is put in there in a very shattered condition, having lost all her masts and bowsprit, and was obliged to throw her guns over board in a hard gale of wind, which lasted several hours. She had seven feet water in her hold.

A courier lately arrived at the Russian Ambassador's, with some extraordinary dispatches from that court.

Admiral Pigot sets off in his command with singular address, and justifies the measure of his appointment. In circumstances such as the present are, the manoeuvre of returning to watch the unsuspecting Spaniards, was truly wise and seasonable; and we sincerely hope the issue will make him amends for his sagacity, in a complete overthrow of the enemy.

His Holiness the Pope is so very passionate that he often forgets himself; like Julius the Second, he is apt to kick and cane his attendants for the most trifling offence. During his stay at Vienna, he picked a quarrel with Prince Camillo, the Prime Minister, and offered him a slap on the face before a numerous company, which occasioned a great deal of scandal.

Governor Johnstone, we hear from good authority, will not long remain out of employment, but it is not yet settled in what line of business he will be employed.

Yesterday, an express arrived in town from Dover, with advice of the Jamaica Planter, Captain Haye, and the Mary Anne, Innes, two of the Jamaica fleet, being arrived off there. On the 4th, they spoke with the Salt River, Kennedy; Charming Molly, Gill; Hibberts, Quattro; Lady Taylor, Rutledge; and Nancy, —, for London: And, on the 1st, they

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...with the Jamaica, Skott, and Hope, —, for Bristol; ...with the Minerva, for Glasgow. By these vessels, we learn, that the Dutton East India ship, and the Sarah, Golborne, are both foundered. Nineteen of the crew belonging to the former were taken up by the Salt River. Six more ships were seen after the gale with the signals of distress; and the Ramilies, of 74 guns, Admiral Greaves, had lost her main fore mast, and rudder, the Glorieux her fore mast and bowsprit.

The Pegase man of war is already failed to succour the disabled ships that were dismasted off the Banks of Newfoundland; and we are informed, that the Europe of 64 guns, and two of 50, are likewise ordered immediately to sea for the same purpose. The Centaur and Ramilies have received so much damage by the hurricane, that it is very doubtful whether they will ever be able to arrive, both of them have lost their rudders, as well as being dismasted.

The vast empires of Russia and Turkey are preparing for war, and it is scarcely to be expected that Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, and other powers, will long remain inactive. Thus we have to apprehend, that the lust of ambition and empire will produce so tremendous a convulsion, as will shake the whole European world to its very center, and so totally disarrange the general system of policy, as to prostrate an accommodation, till the liberty and independence of some of the smaller states shall be sacrificed to the aggrandizement of the more powerful.

As the approaching war between the Turks and Russians engages much the attention of Europe, it may not be uninteresting to observe, that should the Grand Vizir take the field in person, which is very probable, the standard of Mahomet will be displayed; previous to which there will be a proclamation, commanding all Christians not to look at this standard on pain of death.

When the above-mentioned holy banner was displayed in 1762, the Lady of the Ambassador from Vienna peeped at it through a window, and being observed, the Turks broke into the house, and laying hold of her, would have certainly strangled her, had not a party of Janissaries come up instantly to her assistance.

After the above assault by an infuriated rabble, the Vizir sent the Lady a present of jewels; with these jewels there was also a bag, and in the bag were the heads of three of the people who had been most active in breaking into her house.

The vessel that took the Parnassus, of Bristol, is said to be one of Paul Jones's squadron.

The Dutch have suffered irreparable damage, in as much as their herring fisheries having been interrupted, that lucrative branch of trade is slipping through their hands, and going to take another course: The Danes and Swedes have now got those orders for pickled herrings, which, before the war, were nearly engrossed by the Dutch: The Swedes in particular have turned their thoughts to the fishing of herrings; and, in the city of Gothenburgh alone, there were this year cured 139,000 tons of herrings; 3700 tons were smoked; and those that were spoiled produced 2845 tons of oil.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 17.

"On Saturday last, the Queen honoured Comte d'Estaing with a visit, at his seat at Passy. The visit was generally understood to be nothing less than a visit of ceremony or amusement, but entirely political. The next day it was the language of the Court, that the Comte had accepted of the command in the West Indies; but as the Cabinet have changed their plan twice within these three months, respecting this officer, there is no one here who will venture to assert, that M. d'Estaing will, or a certainty, be sent out."

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, Oct. 7.

Wheat, 38 s. a 53 s.	Hog ditto, 26 s. a 28 s.
Barley ditto, 22 s. a 24 s.	Beans, 39 s. a 34 s.
Oats, 15 s. a 20 s. 6 d.	Peas, 34 s. a 36 s.
Maize, 28 s. a 33 s.	Flour, 43 s. a 44 s.
Second Sort, 40 s. a 43 s.	Second Sort, 40 s. a 41 s.
Third ditto, 41 s. a 44 s.	Rape Seed, — per last.
Fourth ditto, 28 s. a 30 s.	

PRICE OF STOCKS, Oct. 8.

Bank Stock shut.	South Sea Stock, —
per cent. Ann. 1777, shut, 74½	3 per cent. Old Ann. shut.
per cent. opening.	Ditto New Ann. 57½
per cent. con. 58½ a 57½	Ditto 1751, —
per cent. red. shut.	Exch. Bills, 2 a 3 prem.
per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 103 disc.
per cent. Ann. 1778, 12½ a 13-16ths.	Lot. Tick, 16 l. 15 s. 6 d. a 14 s.
per cent. Ann. shut.	6 per cent. Scrip. 59½ a 58½
per cent. Bonds, par a 1 prem.	4 per cent. Scrip. —
	Omnium, —

WIND AT DEAL, Oct. 4. E. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, October 8.

"They write from Paris, that his Most Christian Majesty expects to have a fleet of ninety-three men of war at sea in a few weeks time. He is said to have already in the Mediterranean 12, in the Italian seas 10, in the road of Copenhagen equipping at Toulon 9, ready and equipping at Brest 13, in the seas of Barbary, America, &c. 14; besides 27 which are said to be in the grand fleet.

It is further mentioned, that he has determined upon a serious encrease of his army; and that the levies are carried in every part of that great and populous kingdom, with the greatest alacrity and diligence.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have given orders, that no man who has been pressed, or who has enlisted voluntarily into his Majesty's naval service, shall be discharged from the respective ships to which they belong, without procuring a sufficient man in their room.

Lord North and his Lady, with Colonel North his son, were at the hotel in Margate last Friday afternoon; and, as they had taken some refreshment, they honoured the rooms with their presence.

The Duke of Portland's popularity in the sister kingdom has been very short-lived, as the Irish look upon his Grace as contriver of the scheme for raising Fencible regiments at home; against which the Volunteer corps, one and all, declaim."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, Aug. 27.

His Most Catholic Majesty is fitting out another fleet, two bomb-ketches; it is ready to sail, and only waits for the wind. It is thought they are going either to bombard Algiers, or against the island of Sardinia. — The East-India Company, which was established here about the year 1733, have also offered their assistance to his Majesty in fitting out three of the line, to aid the efforts of the French navy in the

East Indies. The King has received the offer very graciously, and it is supposed will promote the interest of the Company by every means in his power. — The great interest of 14 per cent. which his Most Catholic Majesty offers for the advance of specie for his Royal paper, evinces, that mines of gold and silver, in distant regions, are not sufficient to support the expenses of a war in a state that has not those internal resources which arise from domestic agriculture, manufactures, and commerce."

Tuesday last, was married here, John Hamilton of Pencaitland, Esq; to Miss Dundas, daughter to Lord President of the Court of Session.

Yesterday, the Lady of Sir Archibald Hope, Bart. was safely delivered of a son, at Pinkie-house.

On the 5th September, died at his house near Utrecht in Holland, Major Daniel Mackay, of Lieutenant-General Houston's regiment of Scots, in the service of the States General.

The ships which sailed from Leith Roads the 27th September, under convoy of the Resolution cutter, arrived safe in the Thames on Saturday last, excepting the Lovely Mary of Leith, which has received some damage, and put into Yarmouth.

By a gentleman arrived in a Carron smack from London, we are happy to learn, that the Lovely Mary, Capt. William Beaton, from Leith, was off the Buoy of the Gun Fleet on Wednesday morning, with a fair wind, and he supposes she would get to Greenland that evening.

By the Adriana, Captain Stahl, arrived this morning at Leith, from Rotterdam, in 50 hours, we are informed, the Dutch fleet were in the Texel; and it is not supposed they will go to sea this winter.

On Tuesday arrived at Whitehaven, from Quebec, the Venus letter of marque, of 20 guns, Captain Richard Jones commander; on board of her came passenger Captain Cullen, Aid-de-Camp to General Riddiman, with dispatches for Government, with which he immediately set off for London.

On the 2d instant Wolverhampton-market being very thin of beasts, one Richard Monday took his wife, with a halter round her neck, to the place where the cattle are sold, paying the usual toll, and there exposed her to sale. She did not long remain in that situation, before a son of the whip, an old acquaintance, stepped up and asked her price; but she being pregnant, was valued only at six-pence, which he immediately paid, and led her away through a vast concourse of people, which the novelty of such a sight had drawn together.

Last week a very large quantity of wheat arrived at Bristol from Zealand, by the way of Ostend, which is of the best quality, and 21 ship loads more are expected in very soon. The market fell immediately 1s. 6d. per bushel, and is expected to fall much lower.

We hear that the West Fencibles are to continue in garrison here during the winter; and that the South Fencibles are to be quartered at Musselburgh, (head-quarters) Prestonpans, Linlithgow, and the Queensferry. The Sutherland Bank companies, which were in camp, crossed the Frith on Wednesday, to join the division of that regiment just arrived from Shetland.

Monday part of the South Fencibles marched through this city, on their way to their winter quarters at Linlithgow.

Yesterday the cannon, which were at the camp at Dunbar, were brought to the Castle, escorted by a detachment of the train of Artillery.

On Monday last, between seven and eight o'clock at night, a fire broke out in the Carpet Manufactory, foot of Havannah-street, Glasgow, which burnt part of the dye-house, and the flames communicating with the ware-room, a quantity of goods were burnt and damaged; but, by the timely presence of the Lord Provost, activity of the inhabitants, and dextrous application of the water-engines, they were happily prevented from spreading to the adjacent houses.

Mr Peter Graham, from the East Indies, who died lately at Stirling, has bequeathed Fifty Pounds to the Royal Infirmary. His motive for bestowing this donation renders it peculiarly acceptable to the Managers. In the early part of his life Mr Graham had been a patient in the Royal Infirmary. The humanity, attention, and skill with which he was treated there, made such a deep impression upon his mind, that, after an interval of many years, he has left this sum, in order to express his sentiments with respect to the utility of this charitable institution, and his grateful remembrance of the benefit which he himself received from it.

This intelligence was communicated to the Managers in a very handsome manner by Mr Graham of Gartmore, and Captain Graham of Deuchray, his executors.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

PLAN for raising the ROYAL GEORGE Man of War.

VARIOUS propositions have been set forth in the public papers for raising the Royal George, or breaking up the ship to take out the guns, upon the supposition she cannot be raised.

Those who think it impossible to raise her, alarm themselves, by stating the great weight of the ship, her guns, ballast, stores, and quantity of water within and above her.

Before explaining the mode proposed for raising the ship, it is necessary to remove these apprehensions, and to shew, that, in her present situation, she is not so heavy as is generally thought; nor loaded with any additional weight by the water.

From the principles of nature, proven by the laws of hydrostatics, it is well known that bodies lighter than water swim on it, and that bodies swimming on water displace a quantity of water exactly equal in weight to the bodies themselves; and that all bodies sunk in water are lighter, or weigh less, in that situation, than they would do out of it, by the weight of a body of water equal in bulk to the body immersed.

Therefore water, admitted into bodies sunk, adds nothing to their weight in that situation, as the water within them is counterpoised by its equal bulk and weight of the fluid; and water above a body sunk adds nothing to its weight, for it is as light, or easily suspended, near the bottom of the water, as near the top.

Though English oak, of which great part of the Royal George may be built, and some of the cordage, is specifically, or bulk for bulk, heavier than water; yet several of the other timbers and materials are lighter, and the whole, taken complexly, may be supposed about the weight of their bulk of water; consequently, while they are immersed, they are of no weight. It is manifest, therefore, the ship only continues sunk and kept down by a weight equal to the difference by which the weight of the guns, ballast, and other metals in her, exceed the weight of their own bulk of water; and, when that difference of weight can be overcome, she may be raised from the bottom, and moved in the water.

From thence the weight to be raised may be computed thus:

A cannon that carries a 36 pound ball, weighs 6,200 Lbs. pounds; and 100 cannons, supposed, one with another, of that weight, will be 600,000

Allow the bullets, ballast, and other metal about the ship, to amount to double the weight of the cannon, they will be 1,200,000

Total weight of metal in the ship, 1,800,000

There being 576 pounds weight in a cubic foot of iron, the whole metal in the ship will be 3,125 cubic feet; and the weight of 3,125 cubic feet of sea water, computed at 76½ pounds Troy to the foot, will be 239,375

Remains weight to be raised in lbs. 1,560,625

which will be found to be nearly 700 tons. This is all the weight that keeps the Royal George sunk, even after allowing the bullets, ballast, and other metals, to be twice the weight of the guns, which is thought too much; but the proposer cannot determine. Some people may alledge the weight of her to be full that, or more; yet this is not near so much as many have apprehended, and far from being unfavourable, as a single ship will carry that burden; and as two light hulks, or ships, of a competent size, would be necessary for the operation, there is no doubt of a sufficient buoyancy being got, which, if applied, would support that weight; and the whole being raised by the tide, may be moved forward.

The difficulty only remains, how to make a fastening between the Royal George and that power or buoyancy of light ships.

It is said, the head of her masts, and great part of her shrouds, appear above water. The shrouds are fixed with the greatest strength to the sides of the ship, and made to straddle to support the masts when agitated by the highest winds. Those ropes which can bear such straining, will do more than support the fore-mentioned weight; and, if that be doubted, assistance may be given by some other fastening.

Therefore, let two light ships be brought, one on each side of the Royal George's masts; and let strong beams of wood be laid across their decks, close to the shrouds, and lashed fast to them at low water. As the tide rises, it will raise up the whole, which may be moved towards the shore, till the Royal George come aground, where things must remain till next flow of tide, when another purchase may be made, and so on for different tides, till she be brought so near the shore, that, at low water, her decks, and, perhaps, port-holes, may be dry; so that, if she is not bilged, she may be pumped clear, and floated to any place thought proper.

The number of tides, or purchases, necessary to bring her so near shore, as to be dry at low water, will depend upon the height the tide rises at the time; and the first purchase will be most difficult, and gain least ground, particularly if she has wrought herself into a hole in the ground, which must be surmounted all at once before she can be moved forward; but if the depth of that hole does not exceed the height the tide rises, after deducting what the buoyant ships sink, and the ropes stretch by the weight, she will certainly be raised out of it, and moved so far towards the shore by the first purchase; all the rest will be easy.

It has been proposed to drag the ship on shore; but if she is at all sunk in the mud, she must first be raised out of it.

Some people dread, that her being sunk in the sand or mud may keep her so fast that she cannot be raised. If she was sunk in a substance like wax, impervious to water, that might be the case; but if she has the smallest motion, this shews that water gets down betwixt her sides and the ground; and if the ground be sand, or have such a mixture of it as to admit water, that water will get in below her as she rises, and therefore she will be raised as easily as if lying on a hard body, with water admitted between the ship and it.

Upon the whole, the proposer apprehends, that, in this way, the Royal George may be raised and brought safe into port.

Berwickshire, Sept. 1782. R. and W. A.

SOUND SHIPPING.

ARRIVED AND REMAIN.

Sept. 18. Margaret of Dylart, Ramfay, from Petersburg, for Seabock, with flax and iron.

Bathia of Fraserburgh, Walker, from ditto, for Arbroath, do.

Sailed the 23d inst. the following ships, viz.

Fortune of Aberdeen, Brown, from Petersburg, for Newcastle, do.

Thetis of ditto, Wilcock, from ditto, for Leith, ditto.

Europa of Dylart, Balfour, from Weyburgh, for Seabock, do.

Margaret of ditto, Ramfay, from Petersburg, for ditto, ditto.

Sailed at same time, The Queen Anne's ship.

ELMOR, Sept. 24. Wind S. S. W. WALL, WOOD.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 10. Earl of Errol, Durno, from Shetland, at ballast.

Potomac, Scott, from Boston, with oats.

Sea Nymph, Jerry, from Wells, with bark.

Friends Increase, Philip, from Dunbar, with bark.

Nancy, Philip, from Rye, with bark.

Aurora, Gavin, from Limekilns, with coals.

Elizabeth, Peart, from Berwick, with oats.

11. Ann, Avitt, from Whitby, with oil.

Peggy, Stevenson, from Bolton, with oats.

12. Jenny, Simpson, from Hull, with bark.

De Adriana, Stahl, from Ostend, with goods.

SPECULATIVE SOCIETY.

THE First Meeting of the Nineteenth Session of the Speculative Society is to be held at their Hall in the College of Edinburgh on Tuesday the 12th day of November next, at six o'clock in the evening.

A WRITING-MASTER and PRECENTOR

WANTED.

THE Magistrates and Council of the Burgh of Ayr do now intimate to the Public, that they incline to have separate Masters for teaching Writing and Music, &c. and request, that any person who chuses to be a candidate for Writing Master will lodge specimens of his writing, with certificates of his character with the town-clerk, on or before the 1st of December next; and that candidates for Singing Master and Precentor will, as soon as possible, come to Ayr, and give the inhabitants an opportunity of judging of their performances; and the persons found best qualified will be preferred, and meet with good encouragement. Any of the candidates who can also teach the French Language, Drawing, and Instrumental Music, particularly upon the Harpsichord, will get the greater encouragement.

FINE OLD WEDDERS.

ALEXANDER PEACOCK Fletcher, Laigh Flesh-Market, Edinburgh, begs leave to acquaint his customers, and the public in general, that he has on hand a quantity of Fine Old Wedders, seven years old, and fed upon the estate of Barnhoughle four years.

He is to begin the sale of them on Tuesday the 15th current, which will continue for these two months to come.

He has also a parcel of as fine LAMB as has been sold in Edinburgh this year.

SEALOCK SHIPPING,

ARRIVED.
 On 9. Lorif, Lamberg, from Gottenburgh, with deals and iron.
 Janet, Livingstone, from Alcmouth, with grain.
 Robert and James, Simpson, from Berwick, with ditto.
 10. Olianna, Kienedon, from Chritiana, with deals.
 11. Betsey, Henderson, from Leith, for Glasgow, with sundries.
 Jean, Bell, ditto.
SAILED.
 9. Jeanie, Craigie, for Alloa, with flax and tar.
 10. Kaima, McLean, ditto.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIEUTENANCY in the 71st Regiment of Foot.—For particulars, apply to Mr William Morison writer in Edinburgh.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, for behoof of the Underwriters, on Tuesday the 15th current, at three o'clock afternoon, at the house of Messrs John Ferguson and Son, Kirkcaldy,
TWO PARCELS OF DAMAGED FLAX.

DAMAGED FLAX AND HEMP.

TO BE SOLD by roup, at the Warehouse of WILLIAM SIBBALD AND CO. Leith, on Saturday the 19th current, at eleven o'clock forenoon, A considerable Quantity of St PETERSBURGH FLAX and HEMP.

SUGARS AND COFFEE

FOR EXPORTATION.

TO BE SOLD by public sale, at Lawton's Coffeehouse, Leith, on Thursday the 24th instant, at eleven o'clock forenoon,
 70 Hogheads Muscovado Sugar.
 16 Ditto Clay'd ditto.
 65 Bags and 26 Casks Coffee.
 For particulars, apply to Samuel Anderson, Edinburgh; or William Cundell, Leith; with whom samples of the goods may be seen.

PETER AND FRANCIS FORRESTER

HAVE now imported, and are selling at their Yard and Warehouse in Leith,
 A Large Cargo of East MEMEL LOGS.
 RUSSIA IRON, forced sizes.
 St Petersburg PLANKS and BATTONS.
 Gottenburgh DEALS.
 12 Head St Petersburg FLAX.
 Some Very Good COEDLIA.
 N. B. At their Warehouse in Edinburgh, an Assortment of RUSSIA LINEN, &c.

COPARTNERY DISSOLVED.

BY Mutual Consent, the Copartnership betwixt WILLIAM MOFFAT AND CO. Tea and Spirit Dealers in Edinburgh, is dissolved. All persons indebted to the Company are requested to pay William Moffat their accounts, &c. who is fully empowered to grant discharges; and such as have claims on the Company will please give in notes thereof to him, who will regularly pay them.
 N. B. The business is still carried on in all its branches by WILLIAM MOFFAT, where the Public may depend on finding goods of the very best qualities, and most reasonable terms.
 Edinburgh, 4th October 1782.

EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW FLYS.

THE EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW FLY COACHES, with four Horses in each Coach, will, on Monday next, set out from George Warden's stable, Grass Market, Edinburgh, and from James Buchanan's Saracen's Head Inn, Glasgow, at Nine, instead of Eight o'clock in the morning, every lawful day during winter.—It is intimated the passengers will be at the Offices before the hour, as the Coaches will be dispatched precisely at nine.—Any who chuse to have this Coach for a select company, may be accommodated at any hour they please to appoint before noon, and the Coach sent to their lodgings, upon their taking out five Tickets, and intimating to the Offices where the Coach shall call for them.

As there is a re-lay of eight fresh Horses always kept at Whitburn for this conveyance, the Companies will be forwarded from thence very soon after arrival, in order to have them early in town.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND HOUSE AND GARDEN TO LET.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, upon Friday the 18th October instant, the Whole HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in the House of Bonington, consisting of Mounted Beds, Feather Beds, Blankets, Bed and Table Linen, Silver Plate, Tea and Table China, an Eight-day Clock, and several other articles too tedious to mention. The roup to begin on Friday (and not Thursday, as formerly advertised) at ten o'clock forenoon, and continue till all is sold off.

AS ALSO TO LET.

The HOUSE of BONINGTON, pleasantly situated on the Water of Leith, with coach-house, stables, a very fine garden, and small inclosure for a cow's graze.
 Adam Herriot, the farmer at Bonington, will show the house and garden; and John Patison town-clerk of Leith, has orders to let the same.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

ON Friday the 18th October, at twelve o'clock noon, there will be SOLD by public roup, at the counting-room of the Leith Sugar-House Company, These NEW BUILDINGS adjoining to Messrs Elder and Archibald's houses and vaults in the Water Lane, off the Kirkgate, near to the Sugar-house; either in whole or in part, as purchasers may agree.
 For particulars, or for private bargain, apply to James Hall at the Sugar-House, Leith.—Not to be repeated.

SIR WILLIAM CUNYNGHAME OF LIVINGSTONE.

BEGS, that Gentlemen who wish to shoot upon any part of his estates, lying in the counties of Linlithgow or Edinburgh, will be so obliging as apply for written orders, to prevent their sport from being interrupted by those appointed to challenge and inform against Poachers, whom, on account of repeated offences, he is now seriously determined to prosecute.

AT LONDON FOR LEITH.

The FRIENDSHIP,
 GEORGE RITCHIE Master,
 Lying at Hoare's Wharf, taking in goods for Edinburgh, Leith, and all places adjacent to the frith of Forth, and will sail with the first convoy from the Nore.
 Merchants and others who intend ordering goods for said ship, will please lose no opportunity.

At LONDON—for LEITH,
THE POMONA,
 WILLIAM MARSHALL Commander,
 Mounting 8 carriage guns, and men answerable,
 Now taking in goods at Hawley's Wharf, and will sail with the first convoy from the Nore.
 The Master may be spoke with, and letters or business directed to him, at the New-England Coffeehouse, behind the Royal Exchange.

At Taverners, the 3rd day of October, 1782.

IN a General Meeting of the Freeholders, Commissioners of Supply, and other Heritors of this county, met here, in consequence of a public advertisement.

The Meeting having considered the Sketch of a Bill drawn out by several Noblemen and Gentlemen lately met at Edinburgh, for the better ordering the Fencible Men in that part of Great Britain called Scotland; and compared the same with a copy of the Militia Bill presented, in May last, by the Right Honourable the Marquis of Graham to the House of Commons, they are unanimously of opinion, that the said Sketch is more adapted to the present state of this country. They therefore approve of said Sketch, and Observations thereupon by the meeting of the 13th ult. called by the Convener of the Commissioners of Supply of this county. And they request of the Sheriff-depute to transmit the said draught and observations to the Right Honourable the Earl of Glencairn, with the thanks of this meeting to his Lordship, and the other Noblemen and Gentlemen, who, along with him, took the trouble of preparing the said Sketch. The Meeting also beg leave to return their sincere thanks to the Right Hon. the Marquis of Graham, for his attention to the present defenceless state of this country, in which they doubt not his Lordship, and every well-wisher of this country, will persevere, until they procure the sanction of Parliament for securing the internal defence of this part of the united kingdom. This Meeting adhere to the resolutions passed by the General Meeting of the 30th of April last, respecting the present unconstitutional mode of election; and recommend to the Sheriff-clerk, to transmit the subscription-paper, relative to this matter, to the several Heritors in this county, who have not yet had an opportunity of subscribing the same. The Meeting are further of opinion, that it would be highly beneficial to this county, to procure the permission of Parliament for erecting stills of a smaller size than are at present allowed. And they name the Right Honourable Lord Macdonald, Sir James Grant of Grant, Baronet, James Grant, Esq; Advocate, James Fraser and Charles McIntosh, writers to the signet, or any two of them, for concurring with committees of other counties, the proper mode of an application to Parliament for this purpose. And they ordain these their resolutions to be inserted in the Edinburgh newspapers.
 (Signed) WM. CHISHOLM, P.

NOTICE

To the TRUSTEES on the Turnpike-Road from Hamilton, by Douglas Mill, Elvanfoot, and to the confines of the County of Lanark, near to Moffat.

WHEREAS at last General Meeting of the Trustees on the above-mentioned line of road, no adjournment was made, so as the Trustees might meet and act in any of the matters committed to them by the act of Parliament for making and repairing said road; and it being requisite that a general meeting of the said Trustees be held, for the purpose of taking off the Contractor's hands such parts of the said road as are completed, and for settling the amount of the sums that have been advanced towards making and repairing the said roads, so as the creditors of these sums may receive an assignment of such parts of the tolls or duties as will be security for the repayment of the sums advanced by them, and interest thereon.

A General Meeting of the Trustees is therefore desired to be held at Hamilton, upon Monday the 11th day of November 1782, at ten o'clock forenoon, for the purpose above specified.

JOHN BOYES.
 ALEX. M'KONOCHE.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN WORDIE,
 Late Merchant in Edinburgh.

THE Creditors of the said JOHN WORDIE are desired to lodge their claims and grounds of debts, and affidavits on the verity thereof, in the hands of David Russell accountant, the trustee, or of John Granie writer to the signet, in order that matters may be prepared for a division of the price of the lands sold among the creditors.

BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

The Lord Provost, the Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh,

THERE is to be exposed to public roup, in the High Judiciary Court-room, on Wednesday the 16th day of October curt. at five o'clock afternoon, A SET, for two years after Martinmas next, of the following branches of the

CITY OF EDINBURGH'S COMMON GOOD, viz.

1. Impost on Wine, and Merk per pack.
2. Weigh-house of Edinburgh, and Leather Market, with the Customs of the Still-yard in the Grass-market for weighing hay.
3. Weigh-house of Leith, and Lots above the same.
4. House of Muir and Sheep-Flakes.
5. Lawn and Fleth Markets, and Tallow Tron.
6. Poultry Market and Bread Market, with the Veal Boards.
7. Meal and Corn Markets.
8. Fruit Market and Peat Metts.
9. Shoe Carts and Cauley Mail.
10. Fish Market.
11. New Fleth Market of Leith.

The conditions of roup to be seen in the City Clerk's Chamber.

THE EARL OF GALLOWAY proposes to

divide, and let into small lots, the Farm of GRENNAN, as also the Mill of GRENNAN, lying in the parish of Dalry, and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, also lying near the river of Ken, and the village of St Johnstone, alias Old Clachan of Dalry; and that at such rate per acre as shall be judged reasonable for such lands (consisting of dry, land and meadow-ground, commonly called "Holming land") to be entered into at Whitunday 1783, for the space of nineteen years, or such other space as the said Earl and the offerers can agree upon.

His Lordship will allow them the expenses laid out by them upon dykes for the improvement of said farm, that is, what is necessary therefor; providing the same are finished in two years from their entry, and that out of the first of their rents, as the same falls due. The tenants paying at the rate of five per cent. interest on the sums so allowed them.

The Clachan of Dalry is increasing; and his Lordship means immediately to establish therein regular Fairs and Cattle Markets. Persons inclining for a lease of any of said lands, may apply to the Earl of Galloway's factors, or Archibald Douglas merchant at said Clachan, who will let them the same.

LANDS IN AYR-SHIRE.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, upon the 8th day of November, at four o'clock in the afternoon, within the house of Robert Wharton vintner, King's Arms, Ayr.

The Lands of BRAEMHEAD, consisting of about 80 acres, all in fine order, subdivided into eleven inclosures, conveniently laid off with good fences; an excellent orchard, well stocked with fruit trees; and a good kitchen-garden. The House, which is new, consists of nine fire-rooms, besides brew-house, cellars, a stable for eight horses, barn, byre, and a house for farm-servants, all lying within an English mile of the town of Ayr, upon the river of that name. The house commands a beautiful and extensive prospect of the adjacent country, the town and harbour of Ayr, the Frith of Clyde, Islands of Arran, Bute, &c. The lands hold of the Crown, are valued in the cess-books at 761. Scots, and stand upon coal, which, from their vicinity to the town and harbour of Ayr, may be wrought to great advantage. The purchaser's entry to the whole may be immediately after the roup.

For further particulars apply to John Ballantyne or David McCree merchants in Ayr.—The progress of writs, and articles of roup, will be seen in the hands of Robert Aiken writer in Ayr.

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

On Thursday evening last, after nine o'clock, from a field near the Outburn, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

A Long-tail'd Black CART-HORSE, in good condition, about fifteen hands and a half high, with four white feet, a ratch on his forehead, and a round white mark behind the saddle, the hair chafed off his breast with the harness, and a little rubbed off the top of his tail. He is six years old, has a good rising shoulder, and moves well.

FIVE GUINEAS reward, and all reasonable expenses will be paid to any person who brings the said horse to Mess. Landell and Chambers, Newcastle, or can give such information as may be the means of recovering him.
 Newcastle, Sept. 28. 1782.

Judicial Sale—by Adjournment.

AND PRICE REDUCED.

TO BE SOLD, by public roup, under the authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament, or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 20th day of November 1782, between the hours of three and five in the afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills.

The TOWN and LANDS of KIRKTON, EARL STRATDIGHTY, with the manor place, and pertinents and teinds of the same, lying within the parish of Mains, and sheriffdom of Forfar, which belonged to the deceased George Pilmor of Kirkton merchant in Dundee.

The proven free rent of the lands is 163 l. 19 s. 1 d. 7-12ths; and the lands are to be exposed to sale at eighteen years purchase of that rent, being 2951 l. 4 s. 4 d. 6-12ths Sterling. They are holden of a subject, for payment of a yearly feu-duty of 5 s. 6 d. 8-12ths Sterling.

The articles of sale may be seen at the office of Mr Stevenson depute clerk of Session; and further information will be got, by applying to Alexander Duncan writer to the signet.

SALE OF INCHMARTINE,

Upset Price Mentioned.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup, on Thursday the 21st day of November next, at five o'clock afternoon, within the Exchange coffeehouse in Edinburgh, in consequence of a warrant from the Court of Session,

All and Whole the Lands and Barony of INCHMARTINE, comprehending the Mains and Manor-place of Inchmartine, Easter and Wester Inchmartine, Pitmiddle, Craigdeallie, Mill and alfrited Maltures thereof; Balgay, Mirefield, and Temple Lands of Greenhead, with the teinds of the said whole lands, except those of Balgay, all holding belone of the Crown, and lying in the parishes of Errol, Inchture, and Kinnaird, and county of Perth.

The free rent is 924 l. 6 s. 3 d. 5-12th Sterling of money, 319 bolls 2 firlets, 2 pecks wheat, 361 bolls 2 firlets barley, and 177 bolls meal, with 365 poultry, besides a number of carriages payable when demanded.

The upset price to be 37000 l. Sterling.

This estate lies about mid way between Perth and Dundee, on the two public roads to these towns, in the heart of the Carle of Gowrie, which is known to be one of the most beautiful and fertile countries in Scotland. It is of great extent, and consists of a proper proportion of carle and other grounds; the soil is of the richest and most substantial nature, and produces crops of all kinds of the very best quality. The barony measure is large, and the visual-farm gives the highest prices. The tenants are all in good circumstances, the rents regularly paid, and no arrears upon the estate; which being capable of great improvement, a purchaser will have every prospect of rises as the leases drop.

The fine navigable river Tay runs through the Carle, and there is a harbour in it, within a mile of the estate of Inchmartine.

There are many valuable old trees in the Carle estate, and an extensive thriving young plantation in the hill of Pitmiddle.

The mansion-house, which consists of twelve rooms, besides two wings containing every accommodation for a large family, is in complete order, and stands nearly in the center of the estate, at a proper distance from a large court of offices, a pigeon-house, a fine orchard, and a new garden inclosed by high walls, well stocked with fruit-trees of all kinds. The farm, which surrounds the house, and to which, or any part of it, a purchaser can have access at pleasure, is sufficiently enclosed; and the thriving hedge-rows and stripes of planting on this part of the estate, give a most beautiful and luxuriant appearance to the whole place.

The country abounds with game of all kinds; and the valued rent of the estate is sufficient to give nine freehold qualifications in the county of Perth. Above 20,000 l. Sterling of the price, or such part thereof as the purchaser inclines, will be allowed to remain in his hands on proper security.

The progress is clear, and, with the rental, &c. may be seen in the hands of Andrew Stuart, jun. writer to the signet; to whom, or to John Robertson writer in Edinburgh, persons inclining to purchase by private bargain betwixt and the day of sale, may apply.

James Niel gardiner at Inchmartine, will show the estate and the house.

TO BE SOLD, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 22d November next, at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of BALLOCHMYLE, lying in the parishes of Mauchline, Sorn, Stair, and Auchinleck, and county of Ayr.

There is an elegant mansion house upon the premises, fit for the immediate reception of a large family, with suitable offices of every kind. The garden, shrubbery, and lawn, in which the house is situated, have been lately finished in the modern taste;—the whole in thorough repair.—There is wood to the amount of 7500 l. upon the estate, which consists of 2000 acres, and affords two freehold qualifications.

Particulars may be had of George Martin and Thomas Smith, writers, Argyle's Square, Edinburgh, and Mr Spottiswood, Sackville Street, London.—Mr Bruce, factor at Ballochmyle, will show the place.

SALE OF LANDS IN LANARKSHIRE,

AND INTIMATION TO CREDITORS.

TO BE SOLD, by public voluntary roup, upon the 13th January next, within John's Coffee-house, Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, in whole or in parcels, as purchasers shall incline.

The following LANDS which belonged to the deceased George Gray, Esq; late of Leiston, viz. The Lands of HAUKELAND, MOAT, GOOSELANDHOUSE, KILHILLS, DICKIELAND, COULTERSHOGLIE, BIRKHILL, MOATYET, BOURFREES, and GRAFFHILL, with their several pertinents, lying within the parish of Lefmabage, and sheriffdom of Lanark.

These Lands consist of about 890 acres, nearly all arable, a great part of them inclosed, stripes of forest trees planted around the inclosures, are in the near neighbourhood of coal and lime, and capable of great improvement; and as they are presently free of leases, a purchaser may enter to the natural possession.

For further particulars, application may be made to Mr David Russell accountant in Edinburgh, trustee for the heir and creditors of the said George Gray; or to Mr John Smyth writer to the signet, who will show the rental and plan of the lands, the articles of roup, progress of writs, and scheme of the lots.

Copies of the articles of roup, rental, and scheme of the different lots, may be also seen in the hands of Hugh Smith at Carnwath, who will give orders to show the different lands to those intending to purchase.

It is requested that all those who have claims on the said George Gray will, on or before the 12th November next, lodge the same, with their grounds of debt and oaths on the verity thereupon, with the said David Russell or John Smyth; and such as intend to make claims, and have not yet acceded to the trust, will call, or cause some person properly authorised by them to call, at the said John Smyth's, to sign the deed of accession and submission.